

SPORTS

Farewell to Sarajevo—Calgary ahoy!

ICE HOCKEY: SOVIET UNION WINS THROUGH

The USSR has sealed the ice-hockey Olympic title by defeating Czechoslovakia 2-0, their sixth straight to date.

We are happy to be coming home with the top Sarajevo awards and to have lived up to the expectations of many millions of our fans, said USSR team head coach, Viktor Tikhonov.

Sweden beat Canada 3-0 to finish third.

Triumph of the Olympic ideals

(Continued from page 1) are going in appeal. It is also noted well by the fact that 17 countries have shared the Olympic awards, a record of sorts.

Q: What was the upshot of the 47th IOC session held in Sarajevo?

A: The Sarajevo session, and this is very important, reaffirmed the authority of the International Olympic Committee and its readiness to jointly pursue the chief goal — to make the Olympic Games, both summer and winter, a model of friendship and cooperation among nations and young people the world over and to ensure that the Games further assist and spread the noble spirit of Olympia.

At the latest Sarajevo session, another four members were added to our Olympic family; the Olympic committees of Buin, Ruanda, Sancra, and the Solomon Islands were unanimously voted in bringing IOC membership up to 155 nations.

Also important was the decision to extend the duration of the Winter Olympics to 16 days, a move which is to go into effect already at Calgary.

In conclusion the IOC president spoke highly of the Soviet Union's contribution to the advancement of the international Olympic movement, and, specifically, to the implementation of the 'Olympic solidarity' programme.

PODIUM

Cross-country skiing. Women's 20 km

1. Marja-Liisa Ihamäki (Finland) — 1 hr 01 min 45 sec

2. Raisa Smetanina (USSR) — 1.02.26.7

3. Anne Jøhren (Norway) — 1.03.13.0

Speedskating. Men's 10,000 m

1. Igor Mal'kov (USSR) — 14 min 39.80 sec

2. Tomas Gustafsson (Sweden) — 14.39.95

3. Rone Schmitz (GDR) — 14.40.91

50 m ski-jumping

1. Metti Nykänen (Finland) — 231.2 points (116.0 m; 111 m)

2. Jens Wessling (GDR) — 237.3 (107.0; 107.5)

3. Pavel Plot (Czechoslovakia) — 202.9 (103.5; 109.5)



Sharing the women's figure-skating singles award stand (left to right) are Rosalyn Sumners of the USA, Kaisa Wilt of the GDR, and Kira Ivanova of the USSR. • Igor Mal'kov of the USSR bound for an Olympic title.



(Left to right) — Yury Kashkerov, Dmitry Vassilyev, Almantas Shalna and Sergei Bulygin won the 4x7.5 km biathlon relay for the USSR.

HER BIRTHDAY PRESENT

Kira Ivanova has pleased the many Soviet figure-skating fans by becoming the first Soviet female skater to win an Olympic award. 1984 European winner Kaisa Wilt of the GDR, took the title and became the world champion. Rosalyn Sumners of the USA.

Ivanova, who trains under twice world champion Vladimir Kovalyov, has given herself a

Medals for a start

This season has proved to be the most successful in the history of Soviet biathlon, a sport which was introduced to the USSR four years ago, said national squad head coach Rolands Upmanis. Our Olympic debut brought bronze awards to Zinovii Ekmants, from Riga, and Vladimir Aleksandrov, from Krasnoyarsk — and, what is more, our team was the youngest, he stressed.

Wolfgang Krippe navigated a GDR team bound to victory, while their Soviet counterparts led by Iana Kiprus finished in sixth place. A crew led by Zinovii Ekmants placed 12th.

SENSATION IN ALPINE SKIING

The Soviet Alpine skiers proved no match for their counterparts at Sarajevo — they were literally not too steady on their feet. For example, in the slalom and giant slalom Vladimir Andreyev fell and then dropped out of the race, and he can draw little consolation from the fact that his fate was shared by quite a few others.

We are also not exactly overjoyed by Naerzheba Andreyev's 14th and 28th places in the slalom and giant slalom or Vladimir Makeyev's 16th and 23rd positions respectively in the men's downhill (Soviet female skiers missed the event altogether).

On-balance the Olympic competition was nothing short of a sensation. For one thing, the Americans, who had been doing poorly in this year's world cup, took three of the six events, and the illustrious slalom ace, Erika Hees of Switzerland, was not worth her salt, but most importantly nearly all the winners — Americans Deborah Armstrong and Bill Johnson, Michaels Fliglin along with Max Julian of Switzerland, and budding Italian Paola Magni (or Peola) as they affectionately call her — are among the "new wave" in Alpine skiing — or, the success of the brothers Phil and Steve Mahre of the USA in the men's slalom, proved to be the only ray of hope — in an otherwise bleak outlook for the cold-climbers.

The USSR speedskating side won six Sarajevo awards — two golds, three silver and one bronze compared to two (a silver and a bronze) of four years ago at Lake Placid.

Getting even

Bobbed four-round total

1. GDR-1 (Hoppe, Weitzig, Schauerhamer, Kirchner) — 3 min 20.22 sec

2. GDR-2 — 3. 20.78

3. Switzerland-1 — 3.21.39

Cross-country skiing. Men's 50 km

1. Thomas Wassberg (Sweden) — 2 hr 15 min 55.8 sec

2. Gunde Svan (Sweden) — 16.00.7

3. Aki Karvonen (Finland) — 2. 17.04.7

Alpine skiing. Men's special slalom

1. Phil Mahre (USA) — 1 min 39.41 sec

2. Steve Mahre (USA) — 1. 39.62

3. Rone Schmitz (GDR) — 1. 40.20

Apres-skiing. Men's special slalom

1. Phil Mahre (USA) — 1 min

2. Steve Mahre (USA) — 1.

3. Rone Schmitz (GDR) — 1.

4. Didier Bouvet (France) — 1.

5. Didier Bouvet (France) — 1.

6. Didier Bouvet (France) — 1.

A 'Golden' bride

The "queen of the Sarajevo ski track" is the right way to describe Marja-Liisa Hämeenlahti of Finland. The 28-year-old physiotherapist, a native from the small town of Simpele took the 20 km marathon to be stride to win her third Sarajevo

The Sarajevo Olympic team from Simpele gave herself a pendulum gift for her wedding scheduled for March 14. The bridegroom is Harri Kivimäki, also of the Finnish Olympic squad, finished two bronze medals.

Raisa Smetanina of the USSR went all out in the race for her second Olympic title, crowned her overall medalist.

The Soviet women skiers lent themselves with extra silver medals — after lots of "golden" performances. In the women's events, from both sides were won by team veterans.

We've taken too long bringing in young talent to the USSR women's team — said Viktor Ivanov.

In outlining the objectives of Soviet foreign policy he said:

* The USSR has consistently pursued a policy of peaceful and mutually profitable cooperation with countries on all continents; we have always advocated a peaceful settlement of disputes through serious and equitable negotiations.

* The USSR has consistently

involved a half to one in inalienable and other rights and their reductions; but to achieve progress in this area it is important that the West show a similar desire — which is not the case at present.

* The all-round consolidation

of unity of fraternal countries

on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism has been and will continue to be a priority area in the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

* We will continue seeking

more cooperation with all so-called nations.

* Some positive shifts have

been registered in the Sino-Soviet relations. We support

continued improvement in relations with the Chinese People's Republic. This would benefit the people of both nations and help improve the political climate

worldwide.

* Asian, African and Latin

American countries are being

increasingly active in the drive for peace. We respect the

policy of member-nations of the

non-aligned movement — an in-

fluential anti-war and anti-imperialist force of our day.

The USSR is a true friend of the Afghan people

Afghan-Soviet Friendship.

Addressing a rally of the

Afghan public to mark the 63rd

anniversary of the signing of the

Soviet-Afghan friendship

treaty, he stressed that the

friendship between the Soviet

and Afghan peoples is develop-

ing with greater intensity since

the victory of the April revolu-

tion in Afghanistan. Having gi-

ven our country assistance at a

difficult time, the Soviet Union

demonstrated yet again that it

is a sincere friend of the

Afghan people. Had it not been

for Soviet assistance, there

would be no free and indepen-

dent Afghanistan today, he de-

clared.

FOLLOWING

NEHRU'S COURSE

Debjit Narwar Singh, Secre-

tary at the Indian Ministry of Ex-

ternal Affairs, highly praised the

lasting relations of friendship

and cooperation between India

and the Soviet Union.

Addressing a rally in the In-

dian capital, he said that over

the past three decades the So-

viets Union has given continual

support to India on all major in-

ternational issues.

Narwar Singh confirmed In-

dia's adherence to its peaceful

foreign policy whose founda-

tions were laid by the first In-

dian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal

Nehru. The course of the Indian

Government devised by Nehru

for non-alignment, the struggle

against colonialism and ap-

theid, and the strengthening of

peace and disarmament has

withstood all the tests of time,

he stressed.

BOZHIEV WINS AGAIN

22-year-old Muscovite Oleg Bozhiev is the world's top speedskating all-sounder. In 1984 he won 169.84 points in two days of competition in Göteborg, Sweden. Runner-up Andreas Böhig of the GDR totalled 170.23 points, ahead of Hubert van der Duijn of Holland, 176.78.

On Sunday, Bozhiev, who is

the 1984 Olympic 1,500 m bron-

ze medalist, won the event in

1 min 59.62 sec and went on to

clock 15.20.85 in the 10,000 m

competition.

Curiously enough, the last ti-

me the USSR iron. His title was

Viktor Kosichkin's Moscow tri-

umph of 22 years ago.

The 'blast' to the USSR readi-

ness complex, says the note, re-

presented new and dangerous

provocation aimed at Soviet of-

USA threatens Nicaragua with armed intervention

Macapato. The unshakable resolve of the Nicaraguan people to take up arms for the freedom and independence of their country is the main obstacle blocking the aggressive plans of the Reagan administration in Central America, said the Nicaraguan Defence Minister, Humberto Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Addressing a mass rally in the town of Esteli dedicated to the fourth anniversary since the establishment of the Sandinist people's militia, he stressed that

FOR PEACE IN SPACE

New York. Alarm at the growing possibility that the nuclear arms race will spill over into outer space has been expressed by delegates attending a session of the UN Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the UN Headquarters here.

Since the session began, two approaches have emerged designed to prevent the militarization of outer space. The socialist and most of the developing countries are in favour of creating space to be kept for purposes of peaceful cooperation. The United States, on its part, has tried to block the debate. The Americans can delegate maintained that the

United States threatens to invade Nicaragua in the same way as it did to Grenada. Washington has invaded neighbouring Honduras with thousands of Marines, surrounded Nicaragua with warships and has even devised a detailed plan for the capture of Managua by landing American paratroopers. The White House continues to bring its political and economic pressure to bear against the Nicaraguan revolution in the hope of breaking down the resolve of the people of the republic.



Pre-election masquerade.
Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Is it still a case of two Chinas?

Washington. President Reagan has addressed a specially arranged meeting with Americans of Asiatic descent. In the American capital, the meeting is being linked with Reagan's proposals in the run-up to the elections. Among other things, the incumbent takes into account the large pro-Taiwan lobby in the United States. In his speech he spoke at length about the problem of relations between the United States and Taiwan. In fact, he again spoke in favour of a continued "two Chinas" policy by the United States.

He declared that his administration intended to honour all obligations towards Taiwan and provide support for its needs and necessities.

Reagan again declared that present the United States must develop close economic and cultural links with Taiwan. The course towards closer relations with the Chinese People's Republic does not mean any abandonment of the administration in Taiwan, he declared.

In local circles it is said that in his speech, Reagan put American relations with Taiwan and China on the same level, by describing them as "old" and "new" friends.

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Casey gets away with it

Washington. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has announced that the important government papers which were stolen from the White House by Reagan's aides in 1980 bore no detectable fingerprints of the present director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, through whom the papers are alleged to have passed.

This decision has caused surprise among many Americans.

During the investigation the head of the White House staff,

James A. Baker said that he had received the stolen documents from William Casey himself. One of the "moles" in the Carter camp admitted that he had personally given them to the present head of the CIA.

The FBI's "inebility" to expose Casey has a simple explanation. On orders from the White House, the FBI is now trying to hush up a major political scandal which would certainly not suit the President who is seeking re-election.

VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

THE REVERBERATIONS OF THE NEVADA BLAST

The sad news of the tragedy at the Soltar Mara nuclear testing ground in Nevada not only aroused compassion from the 15 Americans who suffered in the recent tests there; it aroused deep anxiety around the globe.

Even though the US Department of Energy reported that the yield of the nuclear charge was no more than 20 kilotonnes, specialists at Nevada University believe the actual yield was several times that reported. Department spokesman T. Clark was noticeably vague at a press conference, claiming it would require some time to accurately determine the extent of the blast, adding that its radioactivity would be insignificant.

Shortly before the explosion at the USSR Embassy in the USA sent a memo to the Department of State. The USA Conferences of International Obligations, noting in part that America's non-aggression stance on disarmament

is reflected in its attitude to the 1974 and 1976 treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which the USA has still not ratified. Moscow also emphasized that on many occasions the USA exceeded the agreed 150-kilotonne yield limit.

The memo points out that the USSR has supposedly approached the USA concerning radioactive fallout outside the USA proper following underground nuclear blasts there.

In stonewalling an agreement on a complete ban on all nuclear tests, the West is hypocritically claiming that such a ban would be hard to verify. In the meantime, researchers at the Soltar Mesa proving ground, as evidence by the argument in the US press regarding the Nevada disaster, are looking for ways to keep any future tests there secret, including keeping them secret from geophysicists.

In the face of such honesty and fairness prevailing in the Washington corridors of power, a complete ban on all types of nuclear weapon tests is an imperative which the Soviet Union will always uphold.

The USSR was the first nuclear nation to urge a halt to all nuclear tests. As early as May 1955 Moscow submitted an appropriate proposal to the UN Disarmament Committee even though by that time the USSR had carried out fewer tests than

the USA. Significantly, the Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater was signed in 1963 in Moscow.

The Soviet Union is now again pressing for a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests, having submitted a relevant proposal to the UN way back in 1973. The USSR has also proposed a complete moratorium on all nuclear ammunition tests for a definite period of time.

The USA, however, walked out of the talks with the USSR on that issue. Moreover, it plans to boost and modernize its nuclear weapons. It also needs the basis to maintain the reliability of the warheads it already has.

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Howard Parsons on Soviet peace policy

New York. Every age of Soviet foreign policy shows a great country in full swing, the threat of nuclear war, hanging over mankind and it is ready to take steps in other countries to raise said Howard Parsons, a prominent American scholar and public figure who is member of the Permanent Council of the World Peace Council and representative of the Council at the United Nations. Among other events, Mr Parsons said this on 15 March, from such Soviet initiatives approved by the General Assembly as the resolution condemning nuclear armaments and a resolution preventing a nuclear arms race in space.

These major documents are the firm resolve of the USSR to preserve and conserve peace and to tell the US administration's militant policies which are pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear abyss.

Japanese protest against military spending

Tokyo. "Stop the arms race, reduce military spending, allocate money for social security and education!" These were demands made by demonstrators who marched through the streets of Tokyo and other cities in Japan in mass demonstration staged by the Japan's peace committee of popular movements. The marchers expressed their resolute protest against the Washington administration's intention to place nuclear missiles on ships of the Pacific fleet which make regular visits to Japanese ports.

According to the US Department of State the USSR and its allies used "yellow rain" poison gas and Kampuchea and they continue their baggage of accusations by bringing up material evidence.

The Department has made

out a big thing of it that it

causes suspicion even among Americans. The authoritative "Chemical and Engineering News" magazine decided to look into the claim. They sent samples of "yellow rain" to noted scientists in the USA and Western Europe. The conclusion was unanimous: "yellow rain" is merely common pollen derived from bees.

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In 1982 President Reagan announced his decision to launch a large-scale chemical renovation programme worth 10,000 million dollars. According to "Chemical and Engineering News", the Pentagon is overhauling the "yellow rain" story to win support for the manufacture of a new generation of chemical weapons.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE STATUS OF A RESORT OF ALL-UNION IMPORTANCE HAS BEEN ACQUIRED BY THE REST HOME CALLED KIRGIZIAN SEASIDE ON THE BANK OF LAKE ISYK KUL IN CENTRAL ASIA. Based on a curative spa, a major sanatorium has been built there. In view of the growing interest among people in spending their holidays in the mountains, most health resorts are now open all-year-round, which will permit the acceptance of about one million holiday-makers a year.

A MUSEUM OF THE BYZANTINE FOLK POET, ARKADY KULESHOV HAS OPENED IN HIS NATIVE LAND, IN THE SAMOTEVICH VILLAGE. Here one can see the poet's manuscripts and many of his works published in different languages of our country, totaling more than a million and a half copies.

A STEEL BAND THINNER THAN A HUMAN HAIR CAN BE OBTAINED IN A NEW ROLLING MILL WITH THE TRADE MARK OF THE STAROKRUMATORSKY ENGINEERING FACTORY NAMED AFTER ORDZHONIKIDZE IN THE UKRAINE. The last assemblies of the machine have been shipped to the Kremnitsky factory of Sibekatrosil. The use of this equipment designed to produce these especially strong steel bands will save up to one million roubles a year.

THE ENERGY OF EACH SUNNY DAY, AND IN TAJIKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA) THERE ARE MORE THAN 320 OF THEM A YEAR, WILL BE USED TO ADVANTAGE BY THIS MOUNTAINOUS REPUBLIC. A programme for the practical utilization of solar technology has been worked out there. Under this programme the main installations of the pilot solar facilities have been set up on the outskirts of Dushanbe, capital of the republic. Plants converting solar to electrical energy will begin operating there. Two experimental houses have been built whose heating and hot water supply will be ensured by solar energy. Other solar-powered equipment will be used to cool the air when required.

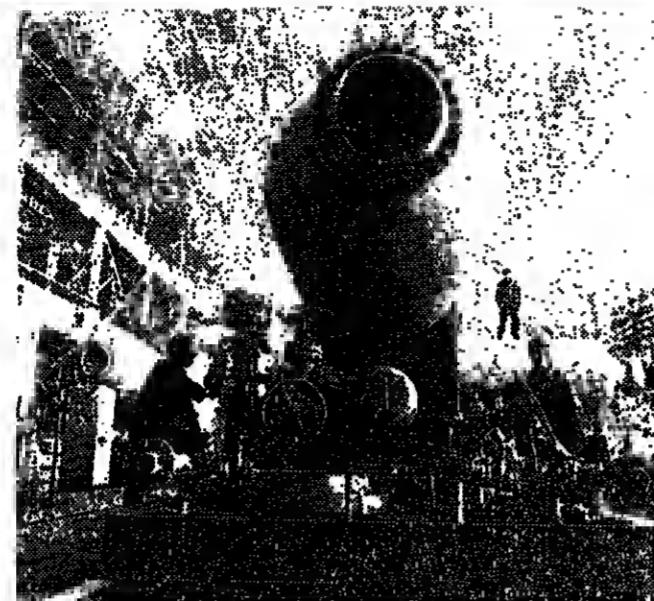
SIBERIAN GAS

Here you see a filter-separator assembly ready for sealing to Siberia at a factory belonging to a nucleus-building amalgamation in Volgograd, which specializes in making equipment for the country's oil and gas pipelines.

It is from Siberia that six super-long gas pipelines will stretch to central USSR in the 1981-85 period. Their aggregate length will exceed 20 thousand kilometres and their cost is estimated at 25,000 million roubles. The scale of gas pipeline construction in this country remains the highest in the world.

The 3,020 km long Urengoi-Centre pipeline, which will soon be completed, will become the fifth operating gas pipeline extending from Siberia to the European part of the USSR. The presently operating gas pipelines include the one delivering gas to Western Europe over a 4,451 km long pipe.

With the mileage of pipes increasing, gas production in Western Siberia also grows. In 1985



it will be responsible for 1,000,000 million cubic metres of gas daily. There have been developed to tap another gas deposit, the Yombya, which is believed to be the world's largest.

LIQUID CRYSTALS PRODUCE SURPRISES

An MNI reporter was shown a film of liquid crystals, their unusual glassball toy at the monostyrian research in Institute in Khar'kov, the Ukraine. It glowed with reddish light, but when it came into contact with the human hand, green waves ran over its surface.

The sudden change is the colour of the ball are caused by the movement of chemical compounds and other

changes in the environment, a characteristic that is already being put to good use in medicine, electronics and engineering.

What, if any, are the practical uses of such experiments in the home? Our reporter saw a glass which stayed green while the ice in it was hot; when it turned red it meant it was time to heat up the tea. Such containers would be ideal for giving drinks to children.

Bay leaves for industry

A consignment of bay leaves, the first of the season, has been shipped to the Khorash specialized factory in Georgia. The leaves are used to produce oil, an indispensable item in the medical, perfume, cosmetic, and food industries.

An expansion of laurel plantations is envisaged by district agricultural associations in the future.

At present, laurel is given in Georgia an area covering up-

wards of six thousand hectares. The most popular variety is the broad-leaved type, called "Gruzhinsky" which was bred in Georgia. The laurels are planted according to a new method which makes possible a twofold increase in crops and the mechanization of cultivation between rows.

This year, Georgia hopes to produce nearly eighteen tonnes of bay oil, or almost twice the amount produced last year.

The tree will have a linear motor. One of its components

NEW TYPE OF URBAN TRANSPORT

Designers from Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, have come up with a suggestion for a new type of urban transport. They have devised an original carriage. Thus, the road itself and the carriage move along. Two small rubber rollers positioned on fixed axles from both sides of the road. A train of such carriages resembles a conveyor belt.

A testing site for the newly designed carriages has been built in Kiev. The train will have a linear motor. One of its components

Harbour increases capacity

A specialized complex for processing bulk cargo has been built at the Odessa port on the Black Sea. The pneumatic loader has been put into operation there. 300 cargo cars will be dispatched to docks daily. This is equal to 20,000 tonnes of grain.

From the holds of motor ships, grain is supplied through pipelines by means of an air jet directly to the railway car. Pneumatic loaders can simultaneously handle two acreages at a time.

The complex has been put into operation two months ahead of time. Thus will the port workers of Odessa ship 150,000 tonnes of grain above the plan this year.

MORE POWERFUL BLAST FURNACE

The 7th blast furnace at the Ural-Perf. Dzerzhinsky iron-plant in the Urals has increased its capacity. With

addition to its net volume of 1,000 additional coke, it will now produce 20,000 tonnes of more iron than before. This is the result of research.

The additional output will be obtained by intensifying the heating of the charge by oxygen. The equipment of the blast furnace will also considerably help raise production efficiency.

In this five-year plan (1981-85) the metallurgical enterprises of the republic are heading toward modernization of pig-iron furnaces. The smelt of pig-iron will be considerably stepped up in the Urals using the achievements of science and new technology.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ARMEN DZHIGARKHANYAN



On looking through old playbills and film posters or radio and TV programmes one is sure to find the name of Armen Dzhigarkhanyan, one of the most popular film and theatre stars. It is true that he happily participates in various genres of art, but his only real love, as he admits himself, has been and continues to be the theatre.

Dzhigarkhanyan began his career in his native republic of Armenia. He studied at the Yerevan art and theatrical institute and worked at the Russian Stanislavsky Theatre. After moving to Moscow he worked at the Leninsky Komsomol Theatre, then at the Mayakovskiy Theatre, where he is working still.

In 30 years of life devoted to theatre he has played characters from the world's great classical plays as well as modern Soviet and foreign plays. His characters are diverse: Levinson, a Civil War commissar, from the play based on Alexander Fadeyev's novel "The Root"; general Khudov from Mikhail Bulgakov's play "Flight"; the Shakespearean Richard III and Dalgatov's

Not all the films of Dzhigarkhanyan are equally good. But this cannot be achieved when he plays such a great number of parts. Sometimes actors hear reproaches from audiences to the effect that in chasing after a new part they are not always discriminating. I believe this is pretty much up to the individual—some actors relegate themselves to only working in the theatre. For others permanent work in films, TV and radio is quite normal. It motivates the actor, gives him strength and sharpens his mind. Take away from him all this for long periods and the actor will simply go stale.

This is exactly how Armen Dzhigarkhanyan works. He takes each new role as an opportunity to make a new step forward in his profession and to obtain new experience as an actor and a human being. Of course along this road the actor faces not only successes but also failures and mistakes but, as the saying goes, only he who does no work, will make no mistakes.

Natalya KUROVA

VERSES OF COURAGE AND FRIENDSHIP

An edition of the selected works of Nikolai Vaptsarov, a well-known Bulgarian revolutionary poet, entitled "Songs About Man", has been published in Lithuania. It is translated by Eduardas Mielkevicius, poet and Lenin Prize winner.

The two poets have many points in common. Vaptsarov

was one of the organizers of the anti-fascist struggle in Bulgaria. He joined the revolutionary movement as a boy. Mielkevicius, too, fought against the Nazi occupiers. In 1979, Mielkevicius, whose poetry is distinguished by his patriotism and civic approach, was awarded the International Nikolai Vaptsarov Prize.

NEW THEATRE FOR 'EXPERIMENT'

A new theatre is swelling "Experiment", one of the newest theatrical companies in Leningrad. The company, which specializes in one-act plays, will soon move to Leo Tolstoy Square. Its new house, which formerly belonged to the "Art" cinema, is being rebuilt taking into account the requirements imposed by the "Experiment" company, each of whose plays

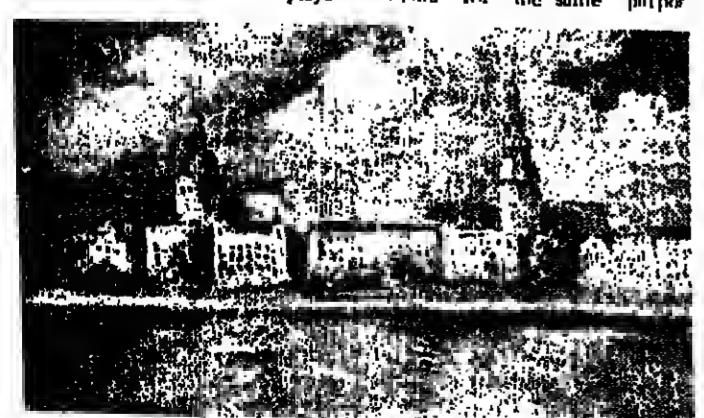
achieves special contact between actors and audience.

Before each play begins, the audience will be able to view exhibitions in the lobby. Above the small stage there will be galleries and small balconies for the actors' use, which will give more leeway to the art director. The usual stage curtain has been supplemented by spotlights for the same purpose.

Famous Italian masters from the town of Kasli and Kusa are

busy making cast-iron decorations, such as grilles, wall chandeliers, and mirrors which have

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